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**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**

Attorney Docket No.	014938.0003	<i>Total Pages</i>	1
<i>First Named Inventor or Application Identifier</i>			
Chaoying Zhao			
<i>Express Mail Label No.</i>	EL709376393US		

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

ADDRESS TO

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

- [illegible]

17. If a **CONTINUING APPLICATION**, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

- ☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: _____

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

- ☐ Customer Number or Bar Code Label 20594 or ☒ Correspondence address below

NAME	ALVIN R. WIRTHLIN
------	-------------------

ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTRY

STATE

ZIP CODE

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PTO/SB/01 (3-97)

Approved for use through 6/30/98. OMB 0651-0032
Patent and Trademark Office; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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FEE TRANSMITTAL

Note: Effective October 1, 1997

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT	\$355.00
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Complete if Known

Application No.	N/A
Filing Date	November 15, 2000
First Named Inventor	Chaoying Zhao
Group Art Unit	N/A
Examiner Name	N/A
Attorney Docket Number	014938.0003

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to:
- Deposit
- Account Number
- Deposit
- Account Name
- ☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.18 and 1.17 ☐ Charge the Issue Fee Set in 37 CFR 1.18 at the Mailing of the Notice of Allowance
- ☐ Treat any future replay requiring an extension of time as incorporating a request therefor.

2. ☒ Payment Enclosed:
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FEE CALCULATION

1. FILING FEE					
Large Entity	Small Entity	Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee Code	Fee Code	Fee Code		
101	710	201	355	Utility filing fee	355
106	320	206	160	Design filing fee	
107	490	207	245	Plant filing fee	
108	710	208	355	Reissue filing fee	
114	150	217	75	Provisional Filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1)					355

2. Claims					
Total Claims	Extra	Fee from below	Fee Paid		
7	-20=	0	X	9	= 0
1	-3	0	X	39	= 0
Multiple Dependent Claims	0	X	130	=	0
Large Entity	Small Entity	Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee Code	Fee Code	Fee Code		
103	18	203	9	Claims in excess of 20	
102	80	202	40	Independent claims in excess of 3	
104	270	204	135	Multiple dependent claim	
110	18	210	9	Reissue claims independent claims over original patent	
SUBTOTAL (2)					0

FEE CALCULATION (continued)**3. ADDITIONAL FEES**

Large Entity	Small Entity	Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee Code	Fee Code	Fee Code		
105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet.	
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	
147	2,520	147	2,520	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner Action	
112	920*	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after to Examiner action	
115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within first month	
116	390	216	195	Extension for reply within second month	
117	890	217	445	Extension for reply within third month	
118	1,390	218	695	Extension for reply within fourth month	
128	1,890	228	945	Extension for reply within fifth month	
119	310	219	155	Notice of Appeal	
120	310	220	155	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121	270	221	135	Request for oral hearing	
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141	1,240	241	620	Petition to revive - unintentional	
142	1,240	242	620	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143	440	243	220	Design issue fee	
144	600	244	300	Plant issue fee	
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126	240	126	240	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146	710	246	355	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
149	710	249	355	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
Other fee (specify) _____					
Other fee (specify) _____					
*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid					
SUBTOTAL (3)					

SUBMITTED BY				Complete (if applicable)	
Typed or Printed Name	Alvin R. Wirthlin			Reg. Number	40,267
Signature				Deposit Account User ID	
	Date	11/14/00			

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent application of:

Chaoying Zhao

Serial No. N/A

Group Art Unit: N/A

Filed: November 15, 2000

Examiner: N/A

For: NOVEL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING AND
SAVING AND THE METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

CERTIFICATE OF MAIL BY "EXPRESS MAIL"



"Express Mail" Mailing Label No. EL709376393US

Date of Deposit: November 15, 2000

I hereby certify that the attached patent application comprising the following documents is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. §1.10 in an envelope addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on the date of deposit indicated above.

- Utility Patent Application Transmittal;
- Fee Transmittal;
- Filing fee in the amount of \$355.00;
- 19 sheets of specification, claims and Abstract of the Disclosure;
- Declaration (unexecuted);
- Preliminary Amendment; and
- return postcard.

Ellen Lovelace
(Typed Name of Person Depositing
Envelope in Express Mail Facility)

Ellen Lovelace
Signature

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Citizenship Country:: P.R. China

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title Line One:: NOVEL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS FOR TR
Title Line Two:: EATING AND SAVING AND THE METHOD FOR THE
Title Line Three:: PREPARATION THEREOF
Formal Drawings?: No
Application Type:: Utility
Docket Number:: 014938.0003
Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?: No

REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

Representative Customer Number:: 20594

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

Foreign Application One:: PCT/CN99/00055
Filing Date:: 04-16-1999
Country:: WIPO
Priority Claimed:: Yes
Foreign Application Two:: 98108902.X
Filing Date:: 05-15-1998
Country:: P.R. China
Priority Claimed:: Yes

Source:: PrintEFS Version 1.0.1

PATENT

Atty Docket No. 014938.0003

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent application of:

Chaoying Zhao

Serial No. N/A

Group Art Unit: N/A

Filed: November 15, 2000

Examiner: N/A

For: NOVEL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING AND
SAVING AND THE METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Please amend the above-identified application as follows.

In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 3, line 1, please delete "or 2";

Claim 4, line 1, please delete "or 2".

Respectfully submitted,

11/15/00
Date

By Alvin R. Wirthlin
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Novel Pharmaceutical Compositions for Treating and Saving and the Method for the Preparation thereof

The present invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition for treating and saving the wounded, and to a method for the preparation thereof.

Nowadays blood transfusion and fluid infusion are the important measures to treat and save the wounded, especially the traumatic shock.

5 Usually, the principle of transfusion is “to infuse component the patient is deficient in, to supply how much the patient needs”. For example, when the patient mainly lost his blood, he should be transfused with blood, even though sometimes the patient needs to be transfused with blood from normal individuals. When the patient mainly lost plasma, plasma or plasma volume
10 expander should be transfused to him; when the patient mainly lost intercellular fluid, physiological saline should be infused. In fact, the treating and saving measures of formulating physiological solutions on the basis of normal composition of body, or transfusing with blood from normal individuals to the patient with evident physiopathological changes is to treat
15 the organism as mechanical device, therefore these measures often have following disadvantages:

(1) Blood transfusion: In general, the volume of blood transfusion closes to or exceeds the volume of blood lost. If a big amount of blood is required, the blood source will be difficult, the cost is expensive. The preparation and
20 storage need certain conditions. In addition, before transfusion, some time should be taken for blood typing and cross match tests, and only the substitutes could be used for the individuals with rare blood types. Blood transfusion could result in production of anti--platelet antibodies and anti--leucocyte antibodies, as well as various hematogenic infectious diseases, for
25 example, AIDS, hepatitis B, hepatitis C. etc.

(2) Albumin infusion: There is a great demand, a great expense difficult source, complicated preparation method and certain requirements for, the method storage. After albumin infusion, it could effuse through capillaries, and couldn't be reabsorbed into vessel. Therefore interstitial edema will occur, and might result in pulmonary edema, renal failure, and cardiac insufficiency, by contrast enhance the mortality. Albumin infusion could result in evident decrease of α_1 , α_2 , β , γ -globulins and fibrinogen, cause reduction of immunity, and affect function of blood coagulation.

(3) Infusion of fluorocarbon as plasma substitute: It requires a large amount of the substitute and simultaneous inhalation of oxygen with high component pressure. Otherwise the demand of the organism is not met. The fluorocarbon as plasma substitute should be preserved in low temperature, and its transport is not convenient. For example, thirty minutes before infusion the patient should be injected with 10 mg of dexamethasone. The frozen injection for infusion should be thawed. Thus, the procedures are complicated. After infusion, the observation should be continued for 5 -- 10min. The infusion of fluorocarbon as plasma substitute could induce adverse reactions, such as anaphylaxis, hypotension, thrombocytopenia, hepatosplenomegaly, reduction of immunity, and abnormality of fibrinolysis system.

(4) Infusion of balanced buffers, Its amount infused should be three times more than the volume of blood lost to maintain the blood pressure. 60--80% the solution infused could effuse out of the blood vessel, which results in tissue edema (for example, cerebral edema, pulmonary edema) and renal insufficiency, it could cause the difficulty for sequential therapy.

(5) Infusion of physiological saline. Its amount infused should also be three times more than the volume of blood lost. Its efficacy is poorer than balanced buffers, and its adverse effects are more significant.

To solve the problems in blood transfusion and infusion, the skilled in the art had studied anti--shock therapy with hypertonic sodium chloride solution. For example, 7. 5% (w/v) NaCl solution suggested by Velasco. But the hypertonic NaCl solution has some toxicity to the organism.

5 Most investigators have proposed intravenous injection of hypertonic NaCl solution for anti--shock therapy, but it usually leads to obvious complications, such as hypotension, rupture of blood cells induced by extra hypertonic solution, cardiac insufficiency, decreased renal function and disorders of nervous system.

10 Thus, it can be showed that there is a demand for novel anti--shock drugs to reverse the physiopathological condition of shock, in order to obtain time for sequential therapy after the emergency treatment, and to create opportunity with improved effect of treating and saving the wounded and patients, and with increased survival rate.

15 An object of the present invention is to provide a pharmaceutical composition with convenient source, less dosage, rapid and better efficacy, less side effects, wider uses, and without restriction by blood type as well as without special storage condition.

Another object of the present invention is to provide the method for the
20 preparation of the said pharmaceutical composition.

The present invention proposes a new concept of liquid therapy for shock, based on three aspects of thinking. The first aspect in connection with the present unreasonable dosage regimen, following principle is adopted: "to infuse what component the patient needs, then to infuse how much the patient
25 needs". Based on the physiopathological status of the patient with shock, there is a prior demand for the compound solution containing hypertonic sodium ion (or combination of various crystals, or combination of various crystals and various colloids, etc.) to preliminarily improve micro--

circulation, tissue perfusion, and hemodynamics immediately. Then in the light of practical demand the isosmotic solution or proper hypoosmotic solution or whole blood or concentrated red blood cell suspension is administered, in order to permit the latter infused solution better action when the patient's condition has improved preliminarily by the earlier hypertonic solution, and to remit over--dehydration of some cells caused possibly by the hypertonic solution infused earlier. The second aspect, in connection with the present unreasonable ratio of colloids and crystals in the transfusion for patient with shock prepared on basis of their normal physiological concentrations, in view of the fact that the property and volume--expanding ability of artificial colloids are different from albumin in blood, it is considered that the transfusion with suitable ratio of colloids and crystals, instead of human normal physiological proportion, should be administered on basis of the physiopathological status of patients. Thus medicine administration according to indications could reduce the dosage, increase the efficacy, and decrease the complications. The third aspect, in connection with a lot of inadequacy in the present anti--shock experimental studies (such as animal model, reasonable concentration and infusion rate of hyperosmotic solutions), a great number of experimental studies have been conducted, and met with success.

Based on the above three aspects of thinking form the theoretical researches and the clinical experiences. the particular embodiments of the present invention have been completed through the animal experiments and the clinical practice.

The present invention is achieved through the following embodiments. A pharmaceutical composition comprising 1.5—6.9% (w/v) of one or more substances selected from sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, calcium

lactate, sodium lactate, sodium acetate and Tris (Hydroxy methyl) aminomethane; and 3--18%(w/v) of one or more substances selected from hydroxyethylstarch, dextran, carboxy methylstarch, polyvinyl- pyrrolidone (PVP), gelatin derivatives, condensed glucose, glucose, fructose, lactose, glycerin, xylitol, sodium alginate, N-2- hydroxypropylacrylamide, ethylene epoxide--polypropylene glycol, pectin, mannitol, and penta hydroxyethylstarch (Pentastarch) as well as the remainder of conventional injections, as long as sodium chloride is not less than 1. 5%(w/v), and the concentration of sodium ion is not more than that of in 6. 9% (w/v) sodium chloride solution or equivalent.

The preferred composition of the present invention consisting of 4.2±0.2g sodium chloride and 7.6±0.6g hydroxyethylstarch per 100ml.

In the composition, the said hydroxyethylstarch contains at least 10% hydroxyethylstarch with molecular weight of 25, 000--45, 000.

The said dextran has molecular weight of 40, 000--230, 000, carboxymethylstarch has molecular weight of 30, 000--80, 000, PVP has molecular weight of 5, 000--700, 000, condensed glucose has molecular weight of 8, 000--12, 000; sodium alginate has molecular weight of 20, 000--26, 000; pectin has molecular weight of 20, 000--40, 000; pentahydroxyethylstarch is the product of DuPont Company (Pentastarch) with molecular weight of 264, 000.

The said gelatin derivatives have molecular weight of 20, 000- 35, 000, and are selected from urea--conjugated gelatin, modified liquid gelatin, oxidized polygelatin and degraded gelatin poly--peptide.

Conventional injections are selected from water for injection, physiological saline, balanced buffers, glucose solution, sodium lactate solution, sodium acetate solution, Tris solution, and glucose and sodium chloride solution.

The composition of the present invention is prepared as following procedure: dissolving 3--18g of total amount of one or more substances selected from hydroxyethylstarch, dextran, carboxymethylstarch, PVP, gelatin derivatives, condensed glucose, glucose, fructose, lactose, glycerin, xylitol, sodium alginate, N--2--hydroxypropylacrylamide, ethylene epoxide--polypropylene glycol, pectin, mannitol, and pentahydroxyethylstarch in 100 ml of total volume of one injection or mixture of several injections selected from water for injection, physiological saline, balanced buffers, glucose solution, sodium lactate solution, sodium acetate solution, Tris solution, and glucose and sodium chloride solution; then adding 1.5g sodium chloride and 0--5.4g of one or more substances selected from sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, calcium lactate, sodium lactate, sodium acetate, and Tris; with the proportion described above, then mixing, and dissolving, to obtain the composition of the present invention.

The preferred technical embodiments are as follows: (i) preparation of hydroxyethylstarch: According to the proportion of 1:0.8-0.875:0.04--0.042 (w/v/v), corn starch or sorghum starch, and 95% ethanol, and 35--38% hydrochloric acid are mixed, the temperature is raised to 65--80 for hydrolysis of starch, 16% sodium hydroxide solution is added in proportion of 0.6--0.7:1 (v/w) of stated solution versus starch. Then ethylene epoxide is added in proportion of 0.35--0.5:1 (w/w) of ethylene epoxide versus starch, then the mixture is heated to 65--75 to cause starch hydroxyethylation. (ii) Formulation of the composition: Appropriate volume of water is added, to prepare $7.6 \pm 0.6\%$ (w/v) hydroxyethylstarch solution. Suitable amount of activated charcoal is added to discolor the solution through adsorption. After filtration, the pH is adjusted to 5.5--7, and the total of 4 ± 0.2 g of sodium chloride is added, suitable amount of activated charcoal is added again for

adsorption and discolor action. After filtrated through 0. 8 m micro--porous filter, the preferred composition of the present invention is obtained.

The present invention is further illustrated in detail by the following examples.

5 Preparative example.

Preparation of hydroxyethylstarch.

100g Corn or sorghum starch are mixed with 87ml of 95% ethanol and
4. 2 ml of 35% hydrochloric acid. The temperature is raised to 70 to
hydrolyze starch then 60ml at 16% sodium hydroxide solution is added, then
10 45g epoxyethane is added, and the mixture is heated to 70 to complete
hydroxyethylation of starch. According to the formula and preparative
method described above hydroxyethylstarch with molecular weight of 25,
000--45, 000 is obtained.

15 Example 1.

Prepare according to the following proportion:

hydroxyethylstarch	7.6g
sodium chloride	4.2g
water for in injection	added to 100ml

20 7. 6g hydroxyethylstarch are dissolved in 100 ml of water for injection.
0. 5g of activated charcoal is added, and the mixture is heated at 90 fo r 15
min under stirring. After filtration through asbestos plate filter, 4. 2g sodium
chloride (purity pharmaceuticals use) are added, and dissolved with stirring.
0.5g activated charcoal is added, and the mixture is heated at 90 for 10 min
25 under stirring. After filtration through asbestos plate filter and 0. 8 m m i c r o -
porous filter. resulted filtrate is transferred into 250ml or 500-ml glass or
plastic bottles (bags), after sealing the bottles or bags are 1.05 kg/cm² and 121-
123 for 15--30min for sterilization, to obtain the pharmaceutical

composition of the present invention.

Example 2.

Prepare according to the following proportion:

	dextran	9g
5	hydroxyethylstarch	3g
	sodium chloride	1.5g
	sodium bicarbonate	3.4g
	physiological saline	added to 100ml

Above--mentioned dextran (produced by Shanghai Glucose Factory),
10 hydroxyethylstarch (prepared according to preparative example) are
dissolved in physiological saline, and adsorbed and discolored with activated
according to the method stated in Example 1. Then above--mentioned sodium
chloride, sodium bicarbonate, are added in turn, and dissolved with stirring.
There after the obtained solution is discolored, filtered, sterilized and filled,
15 to obtain the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

Example 3.

Prepare according to the following proportion:

	polyvinyl--pyrrolidone (PVP) (produced by Bayer)	12g
20	sodium chloride	2g
	sodium acetate	4g
	10% glucose solution	added to 100ml

According to the method described in Example 2 except that dextran
and hydroxyethylstarch is replaced by PVP, sodium bicarbonate is replaced
25 with sodium acetate, and physiological saline is replaced with glucose
solution, the composition of the present invention is obtained.

Example 4.

Prepare according to the following proportion:

sodium alginate (produced by Nanning 18g
Pharmaceutical Factory, Guangxi)
sodium chloride 1.5g
5 water for injection. added to 100ml

According to the method described in Example 1 to prepare the above--
mentioned formulation, thus obtaining the pharmaceutical composition of the
present invention.

10 Example 5.

Prepare according to the following proportion:

pectin (produced by PLA No. 185 Hospital) 3g
Pentahydroxyethylstarch (produced by 4g
DuPont Company)
15 sodium chloride 4g
mannitol 7g
2% sodium lactate lution added to 100ml

According to the method in described in Example 1, pectin
Pentahydroethylstarch and mannitol are dissolved in sodium lactate solution,
20 then sodium chloride is added and dissolved.

Example 6.

Prepare according to the following proportion:

condensed glucose (produced by southwest 7g
25 No. 5 Pharmaceutical Factory Chongqing)
N-2-hydroxy propyl acrylamide 2g
sodium chloride 4.4g
water for injection added to 100ml

Using the method in Example 1, the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is prepared according to the above mentioned formula.

Example 7.

5 Prepare according to the following proportion:

fructose (produced by Shanghai 5g
No. 2 Reagent Factory)

xylitol (produced by Liaoyang organic 4g
Chemical Plant)

10 sodium chloride 4.8g

water for injection added to 100ml

Using the method in Example 1, the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is prepared according to the above--mentioned formula.

15 Example 8.

Prepare according to the following proportion:

glycerin 2g

lactose (produced by Shanghai 5g
No. 2 chemistry Reagent Factory)

20 sodium chloride 6g

water for injection added to 100ml

Using the method in Example 1, the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is prepared according to the above-mentioned formula.

25 Test 1: Animal Experiment

From adult healthy hybrid dogs, regardless of sex, under local anesthesia, isolate femoral artery and femoral vein, then insert catheters respectively.

The arterial duct is connected to CF--II model monitor of cardiovascular function [Shanghai approval document number: Hu--Yao- Qi--Jian (Zhun)--97—221103] to monitor cardiovascular status. Bleed these dogs to monitor cardiovascular status. Bleed these dogs to average arterial pressure (MAP) of 40--50 mmHg for a period of about 15 min. Maintain this blood pressure level for 1 hour, then infuse the product prepared in Example 1 at the dose of 8 ml/kg.

Monitor the cardiovascular function and urine volume over 4 hours after infusion. In the following tables, the blood pressure and other indexes are expressed as percentage of their basal levels respectively, the unit of urine volume is ml/kg body weight/h.

Table 1
Comparison between the composition of the invention and whole blood in equal volume of recovery of Cardiovascular function in dogs with shock. [unit: % compared with respective basal level]

		after transfusion				
		30 min	1h	2h	3h	4h
Systolic pressure	composition of the invention equal volume of whole blood	75±4 (p<0.01)	76±4 (p<0.01)	77±4 (p<0.05)	78±5 (p<0.05)	79±5 (p<0.05)
diastolic pressure	composition of the invention equal volume of whole blood	77±5 (p<0.01)	79±5 (p<0.05)	81±4 (p<0.05)	81±5 (p<0.05)	81±5 (p<0.05)
average arterial pressure	composition of the invention equal volume of whole blood	69±6 (p<0.01)	73±8 (p<0.05)	76±7 (p<0.05)	76±7 (p<0.05)	82±12 (p<0.05)
cardiac contractivity	composition of the invention equal volume of whole blood	76±4 (p<0.01)	78±4 (p<0.01)	79±4 (p<0.05)	80±5 (p<0.05)	80±5 (p<0.05)
cardiac output	composition of the invention equal volume of whole blood	68±5 (p<0.01)	71±6 (p<0.01)	74±4 (p<0.05)	75±4 (p<0.05)	80±8 (p<0.05)
end-diastolic volume	composition of the invention equal volume of whole blood	77±5 (p<0.01)	79±5 (p<0.05)	81±4 (p<0.05)	81±4 (p<0.05)	81±5 (p<0.05)
		69±6 (p<0.01)	73±8 (p<0.05)	76±7 (p<0.05)	76±8 (p<0.05)	82±12 (p<0.05)
		105±13 (p<0.01)	106±14 (p<0.05)	103±14 (p<0.05)	106±12 (p<0.05)	106±17 (p<0.05)
		89±10 (p<0.05)	83±18 (p<0.01)	83±15 (p<0.01)	88±23 (p<0.01)	88±16 (p<0.01)
		82±4 (p<0.05)	82±3 (p<0.05)	83±4 (p<0.05)	84±3 (p<0.05)	84±4 (p<0.05)
		78±7 (p<0.05)	78±9 (p<0.05)	80±7 (p<0.05)	82±8 (p<0.05)	84±8 (p<0.05)

The composition of the Example 1 of the invention was administered to 48 patients in Hefei No. 105 Hospital, Anhui province. The total effective rate was 100%. Most patients, had the blood pressure raised, urine volume increased, and the limbs became warm during transfusion. Several patients
5 whom the conventional drugs couldn't already reverse, the composition of the Example 1 of the invention begin to play its role 5-- 10minutes after infusion. The circulatory function of patients has recovered basically, (and there were no obvious clinical complications.

Test 3. Experiment of acute toxicity

10 when dogs were given at 2.5 times the dosage for human, no adverse effects have been showed. At 5 times the recommended dosage, salivation and vomiting were seen in the dogs. At 3. 75 times the recommended dosage vomiting was seen without salivation in the dogs. All the above administered dogs survived more than 45 days. At 7. 5 times the recommended dosage the
15 death occurred in the administered dogs. focal hemorrhage was seen in the lungs as target organs.

The composition of the present invention could be infused through vein at the dose of 8 ml of the composition of the present invention per kg body weight. It could be used directly in treating and saving the patients with
20 shock, combined injuries or hematorrhea etc in order, to reverse the physio-- pathological status of patients and to obtain time for sequential treatment.

As compared with the prior art, the pharmaceutical composition of this invention has the following prominent features and improvement:

1. Greatly decreased volume of transfusion: In general, the dose for
25 most patients is 500 ml or less than 500 ml. Even if the patients suffered from lethal hematorrhea, to infuse only 1/4 to 1/6 of volume of lost blood is enough. Thus, it could obviously decrease the incidence rate of tissue edema or overload of heart.

2. Rapid curative effect just during 5-- 10 minutes after infusion, the hemodynamics has been improved significantly.

3. Good efficacy. As Test 1 showed the composition of the invention had better efficacy than that of equal volume of fresh whole blood. Moreover, although the composition of the invention has no oxygen- carrying action, but it could improve micro--circulation and general status to decrease oxygen consumption and to increase oxygen transport. Thus at least 50% of blood transfused could be saved, it could mitigate the contradiction with short supply of blood, decrease the complications induced by blood transfusion, and reduce obviously the economic burden for the patients.

4. Maintain once of efficacy for long time. As Test 1 showed, after infusion of the composition of the invention, the improvement of hemodynamics and general condition could be maintained more than 3--4 hours, even if all other infusion and drugs were not administered.

5. Unnecessary special condition for storage: The composition could be stored at room temperature, simply used infused intravenously or intraosseously and conveniently transported, without special devices and special vehicles.

6. Unnecessary blood typing and cross match tests: It is suitable for individual with any blood type. Thus the valuable time could be gained to rescue the wounded and patients.

7. Wider uses: It could widely be used in the treatment of patients with shock of various types, brain trauma burn, combined injuries, cardiogenic shock induced by myocardial infarction of right ventricle, hypotension induced by hemodialysis, biliary pancreatitis, cardiovascular intoxication induced by narcotic, hepatic echinococcosis, and patients under operation.

8. Change of administration model: The composition of the invention could be infused drop by drop intravenously, instead of pushing so it could be

conveniently used with less complications.

In general, as compared with prior therapy, the composition of the present invention possesses unique benefit and theoretical innovation, for treating and saving the wounded and patients, so it is active significance.

Claims

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising 1.5--6.9 % (w/v) of one or more substances selected from sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, calcium lactate, sodium lactate, sodium acetate and Tris (Hydroxy methyl) aminomethane, and 3~18 % (w/v) of one or more substances selected from hydroxyethylstarch, dextran, carboxymethylstarch, polyvinyl--pyrrolidone (PVP), gelatin derivatives, condensed glucose, glucose, fructose, lactose, glycerin, xylitol, sodium, alginate, N--2- hydroxypropylacrylamide, ethylene epoxide-polypropylene glycol, pectin, mannitol, and pentahydroxyethylstarch; as well as the remainder of conventional injections, as long as sodium chloride is not less than 1. 5 % (w/v), and the concentration of sodium ion is not more than that of 6.9 % (w/v) sodium chloride solution or equivalent.

2. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 1, wherein the composition contains 4.2 ± 0.2 g sodium chloride and 7.6 ± 0.6 g hydroxyethylstarch per 100 ml.

3. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 1 or 2, wherein the conventional injections are selected from water for injection, physiological saline, balanced buffers, glucose solution, sodium lactate solution, sodium acetate solution, Tris solution, and glucose and sodium chloride solution.,

4. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 1 or 2, wherein hydroxyethylstarch contains at least 10% hydroxyethylstarch with molecular weight of 25,000--45,000.

5. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 1, wherein gelatin derivatives have molecular weight of 20,000~35,000, and are selected from urea--conjugated gelatin, modified liquid gelatin, oxidized polygelatin and

degraded gelatin polypeptide.

6. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 1, wherein dextran has molecular weight of 40,000--230,000; carboxymethylstarch has molecular weight of 30,000--80,000, PVP has molecular weight of 5,000--700,000, condensed glucose has molecular weight of 8,000~12,000, sodium alginate
5 has molecular weight of 20,000--26,000, pectin has molecular weight of 20,000~40,000; pentahydroxyethylstarch has molecular weight of 264,000.

7. A method for preparing the pharmaceutical composition of Claim 1, comprising: dissolving 3--18g of one or more substances selected from hydroxyethylstarch, dextran, carboxymethylstarch, PVP, gelatin derivatives, condensed glucose, glucose, fructose, lactose, glycerin, xylitol, sodium
5 alginate, N--2--hydroxypropylacrylamide, ethylene epoxide-polypropylene glycol, pectin, mannitol, and pentahydroxyethylstarch, in total of 100 ml of one injection or mixture of several injections selected from water for injection, physiological saline, balanced buffers, glucose solution, sodium lactate solution, sodium acetate solution, Tris solution, and glucose and
10 sodium chloride solution; the adding 1.5g sodium chloride and 0--5.4g of one or more substances selected from sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, calcium lactate, sodium lactate, sodium acetate, and Tris with the proportion described above, then mixing, dissolving, to obtain the composition of the
15 present invention.

Abstract

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition and the method for the preparation thereof, The composition comprises 1.5~ 6.9% (w/v) of one or more substances selected from sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, and the like, and 3~ 18% (w/v) of one or more substances selected from hydroxyethylstarch, dextran, carboxymethylstarch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin derivatives, and the like as well as the remainder of conventional injections, as long as sodium chloride is not less than 1.5% (w/v). The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is used to treat and save the wounded and patients, as well as to treat shock, its advantages include safe and convenient use, rapid and good curative effect, long time maintenance, extensive uses and the like.

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DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION		Attorney Docket No.	014938.0003																																												
		First Named Inventor	Chaoying Zhao																																												
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<p>As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:</p> <p>My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.</p> <p>I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (only if one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> Novel Pharmaceutical Compositions for Treating and Saving and the Method for the Preparation Thereof </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Title of the Invention)</i></p> <p>the specification of which</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto or <input type="checkbox"/> was filed on _____, as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number: _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).</p> <p>I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.</p> <p>I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations § 1.56.</p> <p>I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code § 119 (a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prior Foreign Application Number(s)</th> <th>Country</th> <th>Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)</th> <th>Priority Claimed</th> <th colspan="2">Certified Copy Attached</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PCT/CN99/00055</td> <td>WIPO</td> <td>04/16/99</td> <td>Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>98108902.X</td> <td>P.R. China</td> <td>05/15/98</td> <td>Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.</p> <p>I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application Number (s)</th> <th>Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)</th> <th rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto. </th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>					Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)	Priority Claimed	Certified Copy Attached						YES	NO	PCT/CN99/00055	WIPO	04/16/99	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	98108902.X	P.R. China	05/15/98	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Application Number (s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.										
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☐ Additional inventors are being named on the _____ supplemental additional inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto.

Name of Inventor ☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name or Surname						
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